The PITTSBURGH GAZETTE

367

Volume VIII. SATURDAY, January 10, 1795. Number 437.

Printed by JOHN SCULL, in Front-Street next door to the corner of Market-Street.

Foreign Intelligence,

PARIS, October 10

L. Hoche commander of the army of the coast of Cherbourg announces that he has received from the hands of the unjust victims of the madness of the times the standard, a sacred deposit of national gratitude. "This standard, says he, placed henceforth at the head of our battalions will redouble our martial ardor and its sight while it shall encourage us will strike the enemy with terror."

General Jordan announces the receipt of the standard sent to the army of the Sambre and Meuse. "We are very sensible of the gift and it imposes on us the obligation to do more than we have yet done. This standard shall be our rallying point, and will strike terror in the ranks of our enemies. We all swear to defend the Republic or die."

The letters of those two generals were ordered on the minutes.

The committee of public succors is directed to make immediately a report on the petition of the citizens who have met with losses in the fire of the national building of unity. 23 millions of assignats to be burnt this day, which with those already burnt make a total of 2,408,3000 livers.

October 10.

Thuriot, in the name of the committee of public welfare, announced the capture of Cologne. The enemy was forced to cross the Rhine and abandon to our troops the most advantageous cantons for their winter quarters.

Richard, in the name of the same committee, communicated the following account, transmitted to the committee, by means of the Telegraphe.

Transmission of Lille—Oct. 10, in the morning.

Bois-le Duc is in the hands of the Republicans since the 7th instant. The garrison made prisoners of war, shall be exchanged for an equal number of our Republicans, except 408 emigrants who are to be delivered up, in order to suffer the punishment pronounced by the law.

(Signed)

Chappe, Engineer.

ROTTERDAM, October 12.

"Yesterday the news reached us of the surrender of Bois-le Duc to the French on Thursday last, which with the capture of Creveceur and Fort St. Andre, which had been previously evacuated, that the artillery and stores in it might not fall into the hands of the enemy, gives them an uninterrupted possession of the whole Barony of Bois-le-Duc; opens to them the passage of the Maese, and facilitates their irruption into the Province of Nimeguen.

"We do not precisely know the cause of the surrender of this important fortress, as it was amply supplied with stores and provisions. The garrison, we understand, were allowed the honors of war, and the same terms of capitulation as were granted to the garrison of Crevecoeur. We also learn, that the surrender was accelerated by a mutiny in the town, some of the inhabitants of which were no doubt sent in long ago by the French, as spies, and to take advantage of circumstances, insisted on a capitulation. There is every reason to believe, that nothing but treachery could have thrown this fortress so soon into the hands of the French, who could hardly have been able to continue the siege many days longer, as well on account of the inundation, as the heavy rains which have overflowed the country, & must have been mortally destructive to the besieging army.

"We have this day learnt that the French had passed the Maese; but we know nothing of their further proceedings. This Island of Bommel is every where fortified, and a very numerous English garrison has been sent to Thiel, to defend the passage of the Wall near there.

"We have yet no particulars of the late unfortunate defeat of Gen. Clairfayt's army; nor have we heard any thing of that wing of it commanded by General Latour, which is said to have suffered most.

"We are sorry to learn that the beautiful city of Dusseldorff has been almost wholly consumed by the fire of the enemy from the opposite banks of the Rhine. It is said that scarcely a house is left standing. The French have advanced to Cologne, where Gen. Jourdain has established his head quarters; but General Clairfayt, previous to their reaching that place, had the brigade destroyed. The French have likewise taken possession of Bonn. The Electorate of Juliers and Cologne offer the French vast heaps of plunder The churches and convents in those two counties are many of them immensely rich.

"A proclamation has been issued by the Stadtholder, that whoever is in the service of the government, and shall quit his post, shall forfeit it, and his goods be confiscated.—Many persons have, however, quitted Holland to go to Hamburgh;—and many more are packing up their goods to set off. But I have not the least apprehension that the French will be able to make any progress into Holland this campaign.

LONDON, October 14.

The Elector Palatine of Bavaria has signified to the Assembly of the Rhenish States on the Upper Rhine, that it would be expedient to open negociations of peace with France, & to deliberate speedily upon the means of attaining that end.

All the Church plate is to be converted into specie in Spain, by virtue of a Royal Ordinance.

M. de Beaumarchais lately arrived at the Hague, where he soon after received an order to quit Holland.

By the French papers just received we learn, that no fresh commotion has occurred in Paris up to the 8th. Every day was bringing to light fresh instances of the shocking cruelty of what is now called Robespierre's system, and aggravating the detestation in which his memory is held. His partizans, or agents, appear to have been numerous; and since his death they have exerted all the frantic activity of despair, to screen themselves from punishment by throwing every thing in confusion. Their efforts have not been altogether without effect. Many of the popular societies dread, or affect to dread, that the new system of moderation will relax the energy of the revolutionary government, suffer aristocracy and fanaticism to revive, and expose the patriots to persecution. The great body of the people are of a very different opinion, and the table of the Convention is daily covered with addresses and counter-addresses.

By letters from Warsaw of the 6th ult. there is intelligence of an engagement on the 13th of the same month, between the Polish troops under General Dombrowski, and the Prussian corps posted at Kamiona, to guard a considerable magazine of flour, oats, salt, and porvisions of all kinds. General Dombrowski having divided his troops into three columns, attacked the Prussians with equal skill and bravery. The first column forced the enemy and got possession of Kamiona; the second carried a battery; and the third was equally successful in the object of its attack.

The Prussians in this action had 100 men killed, and 75 taken prisoners, among the later of whom were two officers. The whole of the magazines fell into the hands of the Poles.

The province of Fritzerland has certainly presented a memorial to the States General calling on them to take into their most serious consideration the alarming state of the Republic, and to occupy themselves forth with in restoring PEACE to the country.

It concludes with a declaration, that if the States General shall not think it advisable to make peace for the whole of the United States, they will certainly think it advisable to treat separately for themselves.

We can assure our readers that a negociation has for some time been opened between the French and the King of Prussia at Basle. It is conducted on the part of the French by M. Peregaux, the banker, who is invested with powers to treat for a separate peace with Prussia.

The King, by his agent, offered not merely to conclude a peace, but to acknowledge the Republic, on the sole condition that they should abandon the attack upon Holland. This they refused; not from hostility to the Dutch but because they looked on the reduction of the States General as the surest and most effectual means of waging war with their only remaining and most implacable enemy, the English.

American Affairs.

BOSTON, Dec. 17.

On Sunday arrived the Schooner Heath, Capt. Bacon, in 51 days from Rochfort in France. No papers were brought by this Vessel, but from the oral information of the Captain, a gentleman of veracity, and intelligence, we have collected the following articles.

That the post, which arrived from Biscay, the day before he sailed, gave information of the subjugation of Bilboa by the French. This information, he was told, being unacquainted with the language, was officially published in the papers of Rochfort.

That reports of the capture of ROTTERDAM was in general circulation, and obtained universal credence, but he knew not how they were founded.

That an English frigate of 36 guns, arrived immediately before he sailed, a prize to a 74 gun ship——That prizes were continually pouring into Rochfort, thirteen arrived in one day.

That nine ships of the line were building at Rochfort three of 130 guns and six of 74.

That so great was the spirit of exertion, for projecting the war, that a 74 gun ship was launched in three months from laying the keel, and sailed on a cruize in 17 days from launching, in company with a frigate that was built & launched in the same time.

That the people were in high spirits and determined to prosecute the war to the extinction of all crowned heads. (Boston Mercury.

Capt. Jay, who arrived on Sunday from England left the Downs, the 2d of Oct. He saw papers at Gravesend, just before he sailed, which gave an account of Gen. CLAIRFAYT's meeting with another defeat, with immense slaughter on both sides.

The last intelligence from Europe, we think, left CLAIRFAYT, after his defeat at juliers, encamped in or near Cologne, if therefore he has been again defeated it is probable the French are masters of that place.

RICHMOND, December 8.

The "Bill to subject Lands to be sold for the payment of Debts," which has occupied the attention of the Legislature of the Common wealth for several days past, was, on Friday last, determined in the negative, with a majority of sixteen votes.

NEW-YORK, December 16.

Capt. Lewis, in 13 days from Bermuda, saw on Thursday last, off the Capes of Virginia, 15 sail of men of war, standing for the Chesapeake, some of which appeared to be large vessels.

DIED, of a paraletic shock, on the 17th ult. at his seat in Steubenville, Baron FREDERICK STEUBEN, Major General in the late army of the United States of America.

PHILADELPHIA,
December 27.

AUTHENTIC.

Department of War, Dec. 10, 1794.

SIR,

IN obedience to the orders of the President of the United States. I have the honor to submit to the House of Representatives, a statement of such difficulties and inconveniencies as have occurred in the execution of the act, intituled, "An act more effectually to provide for the national defence, by establishing an uniform militia throughout the United States."

I have the honor to be,
With great respect,
Your most obedient Servant,
H. KNOX.
Secretary of War.

The Speaker of the House of Representatives of the United States.

The Secretary of War, in obedience to the orders of the President of the United States, Respectfully submits the following statement of such difficulties and inconveniencies as have occurred in the execution of the act, intitled, "An act more effectually to provide for the national defence, by establishing an uniform militia throughout the United States."

THAT a difficulty of primary importance appears to oppose the execution of the first section of the before recited act. The militia are required to arm and equip themselves at their own expence, but there is no penalty to enforce the injunction of the law.

The subscriber is informed, that several states have passed auxiliary laws to the act of Congress. The laws of the following states, upon this subject, are in his possession, to wit: Massachusetts, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, and North-Carolina

The penalties by these for non-equipment and armament, appear to be according to the following extracts.

Massachusetts—passed 22d June, 1794.

"And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That every non-commissioned officer or private of the infantry, who shall neglect to keep himself armed and equipped as aforesaid, or who shall on a muster-day, or at any other time of examination, be destitute of, or appear unprovided with the arms and equipments herein directed (except as before excepted.) shall pay a fine not exceeding twenty shillings, in proportion to the articles of which he shall be deficient, at the discretion of the Justice of the Peace before whom trial shall be had. And all parents, masters and guardians shall furnish those of the said militia, who shall be under their care and command, with the arms and equipments before mentioned, under the like penalties for any neglect. And whenever the *select men* of any town shall judge any inhabitant thereof belonging to the militia, unable to arm and equip himself in manner as aforesaid, they shall at the expence of the town, provided for and furnish such inhabitant with the aforesaid arms and equipments, which shall remain the property of the town, at the expence of which they shall be provided. And if any soldier shall embezzle or destroy the arms and equipments with which he shall be furnished, he shall upon conviction before some Justice of the Peace, be adjudged to replace the article or articles which shall by him be so embezzled or destroyed & to pay the cost from the process arising against him And if he shall not perform the same within fourteen days after such adjudication, it shall be in the power of the select men of the town to which he shall belong, to bind him out to service or labor, for such term of time as shall in the discretion of the said Justice, be sufficient to procure a sum of money equal to the value of the article or articles so embezzled or destroyed, and pay cost arising as aforesaid."

New Jersey—passed June 5, 1793.

"And if any such militia man shall appear when called out to exercise or into service, without a musket or rifle, he shall forfeit and pay the sum of three shillings and nine pence, and for want of every other of the aforesaid articles, six pence. Each and every man so enrolled as aforesaid, and providing himself with the arms, ammunition, and accoutrements required as aforesaid, shall hold the same exempted from all suits distress, executions or sales for debt or the payment of taxes. *Provided always*, That whenever the Majors of any battalion shall judge any person enrolled therein unable to arm and equip himself as aforesaid, such person shall not be subject to any fine for not arming; any thing herein contained to the contrary not withstanding."

Pennsylvania—passed the 11th April, 1793.

"*Provided always*, That whenever the *field officers* of any regiment shall judge any person enrolled therein unable to arm and equip himself as aforesaid, such person shall not be subject to any fine for not arming; any thing herein contained to the contrary notwithstanding."

It does not appear that any specified penalty is imposed by this act on persons neglecting to arm and equip themselves.

Maryland—passed at November sessions, 1793.

"And any non commissioned officer or matross in the artillery, and any non-commissioned officer or dragoon, who shall so refuse or neglect to attend on any of the said days, armed and accoutred as aforesaid (except as before excepted) shall forfeit a sum not exceeding two thirds of a dollar per day; and all other non-commissioned officers and privates who shall refuse or neglect to attend armed and accoutred as herein before directed (except as before excepted) shall forfeit and pay *one cent* per day, unless excused for appearing without arms and accoutrements, by the commanding officers of their respective companies for the day."

North-Carolina—passed the 18th July 1794.

And every non-commissioned officer and private who shall fail to appear on the said occasion, shall forfeit for every such failure or neglect, ten shillings, or if appearing he be not armed and provided in a manner as directed by this act, shall, for such deficiency forfeit and pay five shillings. And if the *officers of a company, or any two of them*, after an examination upon oath, shall adjudge any person or persons, enrolled as aforesaid, to be incapable of providing and furnishing him or themselves with the arms, ammunition accoutrements required by this act, they shall make report thereof to the next battalion court-martial, as the case may be, who may, if it should appear necessary, exempt such person or persons from the fines and forfeitures by this act imposed, until such arms and accoutrements shall be provided and delivered him or them by the court martial, who shall take security for the safe keeping of such arms and accoutrements, to be returned when required."

But it is certain that, were the penalties greatly enhanced, an insuparable difficulty would occur in obtaining the requisite number of arms in any reasonable period. The numbers comprehended in the act, from eighteen to forty-five years of age, inclusively, deducting the exempts and marines may be estimated probably at about four hundred and fifty thousand men. Of those probably not one hundred thousand are armed as the act requires, although a greater number might be found of common and ordinary muskets, without bayonets. The deficiency cannot be supplied from Europe, under the present circumstances. The only solid resource to obtain a supply, is the establishment of manufactories in each state.

The deficiency of arms cannot be more forcibly exemplified than that to arm the militia lately called into service, estimated at fifteen thousand—the number of ten thousand arms have been issued from the public arsenals. Loss and injuries must be expected to arise upon the articles issued.

No adequate provision appears to be established by the act, for securing the obedience of the militia to the call of the Executive of the United States.

It would seem essential, that any law which the Congress should pass upon the subject of militia, should contain with itself all the necessary provisions for its complete execution.

The late experiment proves, at least in some parts, that the laws were inefficient, and had it not been for voluntary zeal which came to its aid, the community might have experienced great evils.

It would appear to be essential, that when the military are in actual service, they ought to be bound by the military code of the United States.

The enrolment of men of the ages specified in the act, notwithstanding the exemptions, holding them responsable for military service, and enforcing the same, appears to be a circumstance which may operate injuriously to the industry and convenience of the community.

Of the returns enjoined by the tenth section of the said act, the following have been received.

	From 16 to 40.	*40 to 60.*	*Total*
Massachusetts	54,428	22,819	77,247
Connecticut			15,851
New-Jersey			25,887
Georgia			10,120

Whether the act in question is susceptible of such alterations and amendments, on its present principles, as will secure the advantages to be derived from a well organized militia, or whether a limited, but select, and efficient corps of militia, formed on a principle of rotation, or otherwise, and taken from the classes least injurious to the industry of the community, would not better fulfil that object, and at the same time better comport with œconomy, are questions which the wisdom of Congress alone is competent to decide.

All which is submitted.

I. KNOX.
Secretary of War.

Department of War
10th Dec. 1794.

Extract of a letter from Genoa, September 20.

The preparations made by the French, to continue the campaign in Piedmont, increase daily. They have a formidable camp at Albenga, whither a great deal of heavy artillery is sent from Nice.

"A considerable corps of French troops approaches the Genoese city of Savonia, which has created greatest consternation here.

"The French blew up the Piedmontese fortress of Mirabocco on the 11th instant.

"The King of Sardinia has ordered all the estates belonging to the crown, and situate in the districts of Turin and Saluzzo, to be sold."

Letters from Berlin of the 30th ult. state that the king had prohibited the the exportation of gun-powder to South Prussia, in consequence of the Polish Jews buying it up, and selling it to the insurgents.

Pittsburgh, January 10.

We are informed, that the legality of the seats of those persons elected in the Counties of Allegheny, Westmoreland Fayette and Washington to the Assembly of this state, was to be taken up in that body on Tuesday the 30th ult. It is generally beleived the election will be deemed illegal, and of course a new one will be ordered.

*** The time being expired for which Isaac Pearce engaged to carry the Pittsburgh Gazette, on the route to Morgan Town, the subscriber has employed another person to take his place, under the same regulations.

The Printer regrets, that, owing to the sickness of Mr. Pearce, the papers have not for these few weeks been conveyed so regularly as heretofore, he however hopes that this difficulty will now be removed. Those in arrears for subscription will pay Mr. Pearce until the time his contract ceased, and as he proposes calling on them in the course of ten days or two weeks he expects they will generally discharge their balances.

The printer returns his thanks to all his customers for the encouragment and support he has received, and, as he expects an assortment of Printing Type by the first spring vessels that may arrive at Philadelphia, he hopes to render the Pittsburgh Gazette still more worthy of the public favor.

JOHN SCULL,
January 6th 1795.

Whereas I purchased a Still from a certain Samuel Robinson, in Mifflin township, Allegheny county, and gave a note of ten pounds payable before the first of April, 1795; and whereas there is a demand made by the United States of twenty four dollars and eighty four cents, for not being entered in June last, agreeable to law, while in the possession of said Robinson. I hereby forwarn all persons from taking an assignment on said note as I am determined not to pay it until said sum is discharged to the U. States, or discounted from said note.

THOMAS FOREMAN.
Dec. 29, 1794.

*** The principal [illegible] concerned in the late [illegible] requested to meet at Parkinson's Ferry on Thursday next, the 15th inst. to take into consideration the recommendation submitted by the Secretary of War and published in the last Gazette.

JEREMIAH BARKER,

HAS just received, and is now opening for sale, at his store in Pittsburgh, a general assortment of *MERCHANDIZE*—which he is obliged to sell low in order to raise money to pay his debts.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 7, 1795.

HARVEY HETH,

HAS just received and now opening on the Monongahela wharf, a large and general assortment of *DRY GOODS, GROCERIES* and *QUEENSWARE*, which he will sell at the most reduced prices for cash or country produce.

January 7, 1795.

TO BE SOLD AT PUBLIC VENDUE,

JOHN MARIE'S Dwelling House, the following Articles, which he will sell reasonable.

BEST Cona. Brandy,
Best Jamaica spirits and shrub,
Madeira wine,
Loaf and brown sugar,
Coffee and Chocolate.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 7, 1795.

Whereas a certain Hugh Dougherty has by fraud, obtained two notes of hand from Samuel Perry, both of them for forty five shillings each. I therefore forwarn all persons from taking an assignment on said notes as they will not be paid unless compelled by law, he being yet a minor, and under my care.

ELIZABETH PERRY.
January 3, 1795.

Whereas Robert M'Cordey, sold me a Still for forty five pounds, which was confiscated by the laws of the United States, and to confirm the bargain I gave him three notes for eighteen pounds six shillings and eight pence, each, to be paid in December 1794, 1795, and 1796, this is to forwarn all persons from taking an assignment on said notes, as I am resolved not to pay them until compelled by law.

JAMES M'CORDEY.
Westmoreland county, Dec. 3, 1794.

Eight Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber living in Mifflin township, Allegheny county, a servant Boy named JACOB HARRIS, 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high, round face, dark short hair, a thick set fellow, had on when he went away a sailor's jacket of thick twilled light coloured cloth, under jacket of the same, buckskin breeches, blue stockings, new shoes and large plated buckles, a square crowned hat, and a red silk handkerchief about his neck. Whoever takes up said fellow, and secures him in any jail so that his master may get him again, shall have the above reward paid by

WILLIAM REED, Mason.
Dec. 4, 1794.

Came to the plantation of the subscriber, living in Mifflin township, Allegheny county, some time in November last, a small black Horse, about 12 years old, shod before, a star in his forehead, one glass eye, no brand perceivable. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

THOMAS B. PATTERSON.
Dec. 12, 1794.

Broke into the inclosure of the subscriber living in Elizabeth township, Allegheny county, about the 11th of November last, a sorrel Horse 8 years old, about 15 hands high, shod all round, a blaze in his face, trots and paces, many saddle marks, no brand perceivable. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

ANDREW HOWELL.
Dec. 29, 1794.